Business Notices.

THE GIRL I LIKE. She can play croquet and tennis; Row a host across the bay; And she has an answer ready For whatever you can say.

- She can swim through to sing breakers; Ride the swiftest herse in town; And she bakes most toethsome puddings, Always sweet and light and brown.

Blue her eyes as Alpine violets; Pink her cheeks as roses gay; And her white teeth show she uses Fragrant SOZODONT each day. NINON DE L'ENCLOS,

the celebrated French beauty, enthralled hearts at the age of seventy. She took care of het teeth. So ought all her charming sex. Any lady whose tollet table lacus it should procure SOZODONT and use it regularly. Her refrom will soon reflect a row of teeth shaming the pearls of the Oriest in heauty, making a charming contrast with the vermition tint of the lips. No tooth wash equals it.

A.—ROWERDS. Registers. A.-BOKER'S BITTERS, since 1828 acknowledged to be by far the best and finest Stomach Bitters made, whether taken pure or with wines or liquors.

Angostura Bitters is known all over the world as the great regulator of the digestive organs. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1891.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Marquis di Rudini is to be the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Italian Cabinet. = The excitement in Barcelona over the recent elections continues. === The case of at St. John's, N. F. ==== The organ of the Newfoundland Government holds Canada and England to blame for the break in the reciprocity negotiations between that colony and the United States.

Congress.-Both branches in session. === The Senate: The Eight-Hour Labor bill was recommitted by a vote of 27 to 24; an order was adopted for evening sessions during the rest of this Congress. — The House: The World's Fair clause of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was amended and passed.

Domestic .- A heavy snowstorm prevails in New-York State. —— Secretary Noble had a conference with Stoux chiefs at the Interior Department in Washington. - Two men were instantly killed and one fatally hurt by an explosion of giatt powder at a colliery at Wyoming, Penn. === News was received of the death of Congressman James Phelan, of Tennessee, at Nassau, N. P., January 30. — A party of sixty-five Ohio officials visited the Elmira Reformatory, - No result was reached in the Senatorship contests in Illinois and South Dakota. == Eulogies upon Judge Devens were pronounced

at a meeting of the Suffolk Bar, in Boston. began a farcical investigation of the Federal census in this city. - A steamship was discovered under water off Absecom Light; she is thought to be the Norwegian ship Simon Dumois. === Baron Hirsch authorized the trustees of the Baron Hirsch fund to apply \$2,500,000 of it to the relief of Hebrew immigrants in this country. === Th Brooklyn baseball interests were made harmonious

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Cloudy weather, with rain or snow, followed by colder and clearing weather. Temperature yesterday Highest, 39 degrees; lowest, 33; average, 351-8.

Those who love dogs, and that means pretty nearly everybody, are all agog over the Bench Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which will be held in the Madison Square Garden, beginning on the 24th inst. The Bench Show has become firmly fixed as one of the great social events of this city, and the indications are that the coming exhibition will surpass all that have preceded it, in the variety and value of dogs shown. Elsewhere in this issue will be found an interesting account of some of the salient features of the exhibition, as well as the names of some of the famous dogs which have been entered.

One of the most notable characteristics of the Hebrew race is the generous consideration and benevolence displayed by the rich to the poor in general, and to the impoverished members of their creed in particular. Rarely, however, has this trait been manifested in so munificent manner as by Baron Hirsch, who has cabled to the trustees of the Hebrew Immigration Fund in this city an authorization to draw on him for \$2,500,000. He adds that if the income of this sum proves inadequate to accomplish the good work for which it is destined among the poor Hebrews in the United States. the trustees can make use of the principal, and that he will make good the amount. Nor does this in any way constitute his first donation to the fund, which has already received from him sums to the amount of \$100,000 during the last twelve months. Since the death of his only son, a few years ago, the Baron has devoted much of his time and his fortune to analogous deeds of benevolence, and has created and endowed with many millions of dollars organizations both in Russia and Austria for the relief of indigent Hebrews.

from St. Petersburg. A pair of lovers who were out promenading in the Government of Kieff, and who evidently were too much engrossed with each other to notice where they were going, were overtaken by a pack of wolves stated, after vainly attempting to fight off the famished animals, "was finally compelled to abandon his sweetheart and take refuge in a and the sight proving too much for her lover, he tumbled out of the tree lifeless and was in turn made way with by the beasts. It was a terrible tragedy, but in one respect it might have been Had the lover survived his betrothed he would doubtless have found living worse than death. He would have met with contempt on all sides for securing his own personal safety from a horrible fate at the sacrifice of a woman—a woman who had bestewed tween the two branches of the same great race her affections upon him, and whom, of can with difficulty be prevented, except by

course, he pretended to love better than himself. In the circumstances, fate was as merciful to him as it could be by not permitting him to be left to tell the unspeakable tale.

At the very time when the management of the Metropolitan Opera House in this city was engaged in discussing the temporary abandonment of Wagnerian music the directors of the Grand Opera at Paris were in the act of deciding its adoption as a feature of the coming season. Ardent as is the patriotism of the French, it is of far too enlightened a character to permit chauvinist dectrines or political hostility to interfere with art. Notwithstanding his German nationality, Wagner has become the idol of the hour at Paris, and both the critics and the public on the banks of the Seine are reported in a letter published to-day to be in ecstasies over his "Lohengrin."

UNITY OF NATIONS.

Reciprocity between the two great republies which dominate the American Continent is an event the importance of which cannot be measured. The immediate and obvious advantages gained by this country are freely discussed. But there will flow from this act which has been so quietly announced by the State Department influences far-reaching and incalculable. It is indeed much that wider markets are immediately opened for many products of the United States, of which the production is only limited by the demand. It is indeed much that large gains will be realized by merchants and manufacturers, farmers and workingmen of this country, in the not distant future. These are results which impress the minds of the people, and cause this signal triumph of diplomacy to be regarded as not only creditable to the Administration, but a worthy work of that great party which has done more than any other to promote American progress and prosperity. But the intertwining of the flags and the interests of American nations, for which this step opens the way, will mean something larger and grander.

It is easy to see that the act of Brazil puts owerful pressure upon other nations of the Western World. True, that country does not now produce much sugar; its contribution to the world's supply is insignificant. But its ability to produce that, as well as other things of great importance, is practically unlimited. When it is considered how large a part of the world's supply of sugar now comes from a few well-managed estates in Cuba, and how enormously the supply of the Sandwich Islands has grown under the impetus of Reciprocity with this country, it is not difficult to understand that Brazil might soon push Cuba from the foremost place if after persistent refusal of similar commercial arrangements by Spanish authority the power intrusted to the President should be exercised. The same force bears even more directly upon other sugar-producing countries of Central and South America. If Baird against Sir Baldwin Walker was argued Brazil steps forward, extends the hand of commercial fellowship to the United States, and decides to seek its highest development in future industrial harmony with this Nation, it will be exceedingly difficult, not to say disas-

trous, for other American Powers to hold back.

The common criticism of this compact is that its practical results will be comparatively small because the populations of the countries in question are not large, their modes of living are not those of this country, the consumption of all sorts is comparatively low, the demand for machinery and implements and the myriad devices of civilization is not relatively great, and the productive capacity is also comparatively There is truth in all this, but not the small. whole truth. The population and the industries of to-day in Brazil are not necessarily those of to-morrow. New demands will create new enterprise, new grades of labor, new habits of life. Incalculable resources of a vast and rich land are by this single act opened, in a certain sense, to the overflowing energy, enterprise and trained skill of the American people, for City and Suburban.-An Assembly Committee | they will have a hearty welcome, and will know to meet new conditions. Thousands are certain to go thither, taking with them methods which have given this country its progress. It is impossible that there should not soon spring up better paid labor, more various and better organized production, rapid additions to the populations from other countries, and larger needs for American products. But all this is only the stepping-stone. The firm land beyond is closer and perpetual unity of political interests and assimilation of political and industrial methods.

So of other nations on this continent. When the United States begins thus to overflow, and sends its men of enterprise and power to help the development of other countries, there will inevitably result such close relations of unity as cannot be expressed in treaties. Each land will have its own government, adapted to the genius and the needs of its own people, but all will draw closer together in one great family. Presently the power of all will be exerted to defend the rights of each. Presently the interests of all will be considered, not in a conference without precedent, but in some wellregulated and well-established Congress of American Nations. Mankind is not ready yet for the poetic dream in which

"The war drum throbs no longer, and the battle flars

But a long step toward the federation and moral and industrial unity of all American nations has been taken by the Administration of President Harrison.

THE POSSIBILITY OF ANNEXATION.

Professor Goldwin Smith has expressed himself more unreservedly than before on the political union of Canada with the United State in an address to the Canadian Liberals at To ronto. His speech contains some notable feat ures, which reflect credit upon him and will help on both sides of the border to a correct understanding of the situation. It is especially noteworthy that he meets the charge of disloyalty in a candid and unequivocal way, thus: There might be danger and there might be disloyalty in meeting this question, if there were on the part of the Americans any disposition to aggression. But there is The desire of Americans to bring Canada Into

the Union at all has always appeared to me very weak. In this statement the distinguished speaker American disposition toward aggression, or the That is a mournful story which is cabled annexation of Canada, and the desire for union on this side has been so weak that it has been constantly claimed, with some appearance of reason, that Americans do not generally appreciate the motives and the business interests which make for union. Confident in the growth rendered desperate by hunger. The man, it is and power and the industrial future of their own National heritage, they have been but little impressed by the eloquent orators who have told them so often that Canada is in territree." The girl was devoured by the wolves, torial area and in natural resources the equal of the Union, and that annexation would incalculably increase the National wealth. If this be true, it is at least certain that Americans generally do not appreciate it, and have not the slightest longing for the territorial acquisition

so temptingly described. One argument used by Professor Smith in favor of political union deserves especial attention. In effect it is this, that a struggle beunion of Canada with the United States, be- tried it may be shown that the streets cannot nism of institutions and laws tends to produce is not the less clear:

Great Epitain will see at last that she has no real in-terest here but amity and trade. The unity of the race. and the immense advantage of a settlement which could shut out war from this continent and make it one conomical whole, will prevail, I feel convinced, in the nd over evil memories and the malignant efforts of

When once Great Britain realizes that Canada, as part of the United States, would be actually more helpful and valuable to British interests than it ever could be as a political dependency, the chief reason for objection to annexation by Great Britain will be removed. There will remain only the pride of territorial possession, which is not a sentiment that appeals powerfully to an industrial and commercial nation, and the friction which arises from differences of tariff. But as to the latter, Canada is already approximating to the position of this country, and so far that the hostility of British manufacturers and merchants to the Canadian duties is scarcely less sharp or less freely expressed than their hostility to the American tariff. They must realize also that the necessities of Canadian finance will inevitably drive that Government more and more into an independent industrial attitude, and compel a greater anxiety to build up Canadian In the endeavor to do this the Canadian Government will be forced, step by step, into an attitude so closely in harmony with hat of the United States that political union between the two countries will appear the less objectionable from a British point of view.

OUR POLICE COURTS.

With a laudable desire to give useful information to its readers "The Herald" has printed a series of brief biographies of the Poice Justices of this city. New-Yorkers have never been in the habit of dilating with pride when our Police Courts are spoken of, but only those who are familiar with the characters, records and reputations of many of the Justices understand how scantily that bench is furnished with either conscience or capacity. Our citizens do not expect much from the bosses who have been parceling out patronage and filling their own pockets for years on Manhattan Island. But patient and much-enduring as they are, some of the appointments which our Mayors have made in the criminal courts have been so disgraceful and outrageous that they should have excited even the most careless and indifferent to effective protest. The most reprehensible work of the most degraded, reckless and unscrupulous of ward politicians has been rowarded by a long term in a place in which dignity, integrity and self-restraint should be found. The salary is \$8,000 per year. The erm of office is ten years. For such compensation for such a term the city ought to secure the services of high-minded and well-equipped lawyers, who would strive incessantly to make the best uses of their unequalled opportunities for raising the fallen, guiding the unwary, reformng the wavering and restraining the obdurate. A Police Justice of intelligence, experience ympathy and breadth of view, can do a great leaf for the community. But if most of the present occupants of the police bench feel any sense of duty or are governed by any high purpose to be useful to their fellow-men they have not made anything of the sort visible and

effective. The sketches of the lives of our Police Jusices show that one of them was for years a professional gambler, the daily transgressor of he criminal laws which he is now supposed to enforce." Fine schooling that for a judicial flice! Two of them were bartenders not many years ago, and one of them kept a noted "allnight-and-open-Sunday" grogshop, in which the statutes of New-York were constantly defied. An excellent preparation for the bench surely! Another got into trouble with the Grand cence. Still another got his training for the courts or the platform of a street-car. One of the others is notoriously intemperate, and may be seen reeling around bar-rooms almost any evening. Others have habits, records and asso ciations little more wholesome. It is a strange and motley collection indeed. Out of the whole fifteen not half a dozen can be considered really respectable, no half a dozen of them are looked upon with anything but contempt by hard-working. ober, serious citizens. Their lives and ways have not been clean enough to earn for them the good-will of those whose esteem is of value There are three or four of them who are toler ably competent and reputable, but this little

eaven is far from covering the lump. How deep in degradation is the major part of the Police Court bench of this capital! How foul and feculent is the stream of justice that flows from so polluted sources! The wretched people who come before some hard-fisted, meansouled politician, who does as little as he can for the \$8,000 of the money of the taxpayers that is worse than wasted upon him, are often treated with outrageous oppression and wanton barbarity, unless they can secure the intervention of some ward-worker in the Justice's facon. New-York has many things to be ashamed erdinary workings of the Police Courts. Mayo Grant has done much to deepen the city's disgrace. Perhaps in time the people may revolt against these intolerable wrongs, and at the polls so express their will that we may secure at the same time a sound city government and an intelligent representation at Albany. Then, with the State House and the City Hall in harmony, our Police Courts might be cleaned. But the day is probably distant.

A HOPEFUL EXPERIMENT.

The belief that with the development of civilization an era of clean streets would ultimately arrive in this city has never before had so much to sustain it as now. The Mayor's committee of private citizens has reported a plan of operations for that section of the city designated in the Mayor's instructions which appears in advance to be sensible and practical. Its actual efficiency remains to be proved is correct beyond dispute. There has been no but, if fairly applied, the experiment cannot fail to be interesting and useful. In fact, it may be said that its failure would be almost as instructive as its success, though less satisfactory. A vast deficiency of knowledge on the subject of street-cleaning exists in this community, and generally throughout the country, both in official and private circles. Hitherto there has been no means of ascertaining, by comparisons on a large scale, just why it is that our thoroughfares are constantly kept at great expense in a condition which even the Mayor acknowledges to be deplorable. Of course, the system of municipal government by a secresociety organized for the purpose of making life easy and pleasant for its members is deadly hostile to the faithful performance of public work; but frankly admitting that fact, it has been difficult to understand how the Department contrived to spend so much money to so little purpose. Into this dark corner the Mayor's committee is expected to throw a clear and steady light.

cruse of the constant difficulties which antago- be kept thoroughly clean at all times for the amount appropriated to that purpose. That along the borders and in connection with the discovery would not be intrinsically agreeable. fisheries. The language employed by Professor but if such is the fact it is on all accounts de-Smith is guarded and prudent, but his meaning sirable to knew it as soon as possible. One trouble in the past has been that there was no generally recognized standard of cleanliness. The majority of citizens probably lived under the impression that the streets of New-York were about as clean as it was practicable to make and keep them, and therefore an occasional voice crying in the wilderness did not attract much attention. But within a few years public opinion has gradually been edneated up to a better appreciation of what it was reasonable to demand. The first condition of improvement is discontent with that which is, and therefore we may congratulate ourselves upon having made some progress.

But popular sentiment is still far below the level which it must reach before this problem can be solved. So long as intelligent and respectable citizens are content to feel no personal responsibility for the condition of the streets, money and appliances will fail to produce the required result. The tradesman who sees no harm in sweeping the refuse of his shop into the gutter and the pedestrian who drops wherever he may happen to be whatever he may happen to want to get rid of are efficient foes of municipal cleanliness. They are not. however, in reality such hardened sinners as they appear to be, for their rulers have never set them a good example or called them to account. One of the chief benefits which we may hope to derive from the Mayor's experiment is the unwonted spectacle of really clean streets throughout an area large enough to compel observation and reflection. The educational influence of such a sight would be great. The sow that is washed returns to her wallowing in the mire as a rule, because she has to. Very likely she would value and appreciate a clean pen. It is not a rash assumption that rational beings who have once seen what clean streets look like and experienced the comfort of living on and traversing them will insist on similar conditions everywhere. And with that revelation of what may be will come the sense of individual accountability without which a permanent reform is impossible.

THE HOUSEKEEPING PROBLEM.

The world-as mankind is occasionally, if not oftener, reminded-has advanced far and in numberless directions during the last half century. Evidently; and, nevertheless, in some respects it has been comparatively stationary. Take one of the most necessary and important of vocations, the useful and fine art of housekeeping, for example. There is no reason to believe that our foremothers did not manage their respective households with as little expenditure of nervous energy and as smoothly and successfully as their descendants of to-day manage theirs. Life was indeed a less complex thing fifty years ago than it is to-day Society was not so highly organized; the demands of fashion were fewer and less elaborate: the craze for bric-a-brac and household decoration had hardly begun. It follows, therefore that it must be more difficult to keep house now than it was then. Still it must not be forgotten that the housekeeper of the present has at her disposal sundry labor-saving contrivances, such as electric bells and telephones, of which the foremothers were destitute. But when all proper allowances are made to both generations he fact doubtless remains that the burden of housekeeping has grown with the years. Did our foremothers have to wrestle with the servant-girl problem? Hardly. Hired help came cheaper in the old days, and, what is of more account, so far as the peace of mind of the mistress of the house is concerned, they came with less decided ideas of what should and should not be required of them. Very like ly most of them engaged to do what is known as "general housework"; or, at all events, expected to perform whatever domestic duties tury, and never gave a trial jury a chance to were required of them. Newadays, however, the limitation of her function, and does no hesitate to remonstrate if she receives an order from her mistress which, according to her the ory of the proprieties as applied to those that live out, ought to have been given to the waitress. We wonder what one of the foremothers would have thought if she had been frankly, if not over-respectfully, informed by her cook, "It isn't my place, ma'm, to make the salad dressing ; you must ask the other girl." And yet a Boston bride was the recipient of such an admonition not long ago from her girl below stairs.

What is the solution of the household prob em? What modifications of existing arrange ments for living must be made in order that the machinery of home, sweet home, may be on with less cost and with less expenditure of he nervous tissues to the mistress-not to speak of the man of the house? The only specific answer which is ever made to such questions s co-operation. A year ago the author of Looking Backward? wrote a paper in which he claimed that co-operation was an adequate emedy for the existing ills of the housekeeper. It is clear that a number of co-operative experi ments have justified the best expectations. In an article recently contributed to "The Housewife's Guide," Mary A. Livermore grouped toeither some encouraging facts. uive laundry which was started in Chicag hirty years ago by some fifty women was success. "The work was well done, both the expense and labor being reduced one-half." Another such laundry, established in more recent years, which handled the washing of wenty-seven families, also gave great satis faction. "It reduced the expenses of washing and froning one-third to the families inter sted, and took out of their houses all the labor care and confusion incidental to the disagree able work." The co-operative dining clubs which Miss Livermore mentioned accomplished similar substantial reforms. One of them is Ohio furnished a good meal for 9 cents : another in Iowa for 8 cents: while a "co-operative dining club of families at Ann Arbor, Mich. who had ample means, but wished to rid their houses of cooks, waste and disorder, were fed luxuriously at an expense to each member of from 82 50 to 82 75 a week." Within a month two of these co-operative housekeeping associations, one in this State and another some where in the Northwest, have been heard from and both were flourishing.

Nevertheless, so far as we are aware, none of these experiments-save on a very limited scale -have ever been tried in New-York, although it is generally admitted that housekeeping here is a more wearisome, perplexing and costly thing than it is anywhere else on the continent What is the explanation? It is found, we should say, in the fact that the typical New-Yorker is so little acquainted with those about him that such a conception as co-operation never enters his head. In no city in the world is there less of what might be called neighborhood feeling than in this metropolis. Not one man in a hundred, it is safe to say, knows even by sight all his fellows residing on the block where he has his home. So long as this state of things exists co-operative housekeeping is practically impossible hereabouts, since if the scheme is to succeed those who co-operate must be neighbors, people who know and have some confidence in one another. The conditions are

materially different in smaller places, where everybody knows everybody. It is to be said, besides, that to the fastidious there is something decidedly disagreeable in the idea of a co-operative laundry. They decline to have their linen and things rendered thus public and promiscuous, as it were. As for the dining club, it will hardly meet the views of those who have old-fashioned notions touching the privacy which should hedge a home. Nevertheless something will have to be done for the relief of the New-York housekeeper. Who is the Moses who is to lead her out of the wilderness, and how is he going to do it?

A NEWARK JOKE.

Lovers of the light and entertaining in contemporaneous history should not miss the short account of young Emmond's great joke on his landlady, which was printed in yesterday's Newark young men are noted for their gay and frolicsome spirits and their lives, if we may wholly credit the newspaper reports, seem to be given up to a ceaseless round of holiday-rejoicing mirth. But sometimes their jokes are too funny, as witness the Newark young man who, when calling on the lady he hoped to make his wife, discovered, during a full in the conversation, that she had dropped asleep in her chair and promptly skewered a card into her back hair with a leadpencil, on which he had written in a bold hand: "Call at 7:30." Then he stole away and the family discovered her in the morning; but he has not made her his wife as yet. So young Mr. Emmond is now in court on account of his plain joke on his landlady. For a long time Mr. Emmond has been the

recognized leader of the Opposition in Mrs. Dusen's boarding-house, Bank-st., Newark. His party has been intensely Radical, almost Anarchistic, and has demanded thicker pies, fatter appledumplings, and so forth. Mrs. Dusen has insisted she was giving the most robust pies and portly dumplings that there were in the market. The ingenious and light-spirited Mr. Emmond determined to prove that she was not. cidentally, too, he planned to have some sport with the good lady. He did not foresee the proceedings in court. Procuring a phonograph of the latest improved pattern he hid it in the kitchen and bribed the servant girl to start it when her mistress came to give directions about Then the interesting young scoundrel betook himself to the fancy goods store where he is a clerk Last Sunday morning the domestic delivered the machine to him with the assurance that it was charged with excellent matter. Mr. Emmond put it on the dining-room table and called in Mrs. Dusen and all of the boarders. He explained to them that it was a music-box, present from a rich uncle in Boston, who dealt n them. He wished to give it a first trial and could esteem it a special favor if Mrs. Dusen would kindly turn the orank. It was set, he said, to play first "The Beautiful Blue Danube." boarders arranged themselves in a semicircle and all became still. Mrs. Dusen smiled and stepped to the machine and turned This is what the heartless the crank. thing said, in her own unmistakable voice, as reorted in court :

orted in court:

"Mary, you don't want to pay over eight cents a mind for meat anyhow; it is good enough for them, it you can get it in Mulberry st. for that. You are ving too big pleces of steak, I notice, too. Let 'en it more versetables. Yesterday you bought fresh is. How often have I told you to save five cents a bound for ere, on this bill, is twenty five cents a pound for idea; iffeen cents will do. I've not enough trouble, iffeen cents will do. I've not enough trouble, ithout feeding boarders at \$5 a week on porterhouse eak."

When the last sound died away Mrs. Dusen arned to Mr. Emmond. This vivacious young entleman were a surprised, almost pained, look Mrs. Dusen," he said, with emotion, "there must e some mistake," "Yes, Mr. Emmond," she reolied, with a glance that caused his knees to smite together. "Yes, there is a mistake, but you'll have a chance to explain it in court." Then she went away and had him arrested for conspiracy and defamation of character, and the case comes up for further acaring next Thursday?
We are inclined to think that an example should

be made of this young man. He went too far, the pic. No landlady wants to stand up before her unappreciative bearders and grind instructions to her cook out of a soulless machine to buy ancient pies, and dust 'em off and warm 'em up so as to diaguise the taste of time. There must be some protection for keepers of boarding-houses. There are secrets in their la these secrets must not be dragged out be fore the unsympathetic boarders-and especially, the landlady must not be forced to drag them out herself. Young Emmond should be given ten days on warmed-up pic and 15-cent coffee.

The centennial anniversary of the birthday of Peter Cooper is to be celebrated next Thursday at the Cooper Union. Mr. Cooper deserves to be kept in perpetual remembrance as one of the city's greatest benefactors. His principal benefaction took a most practical form, and he lived to see many of its fruits garnered, and died in the assurance that its good work would be cer ain to go on for many generators. It is a coincidence worth noting that Mr. Cooper's birthday falls upon the same day (February 12) as that of Abraham Lincoln and Charles Darwin, these two men, so distinguished in widely differ out fields of labor, having been also born in the

When the Mayor returns from his Southern trip, which, unlike his recent Boston visit, he is not naking "in strict incognite," he will learn that the prospects of the trolley in the Annexed District are decidedly gloomy.

The college authorities at Amherst are anxious to ascertain what a collegiate course costs there. and have taken the eminently practical way of urriving at the information they seek by asking the students to report just what their expenses were during the last collegiate year. The as surance is given that all such information will be treated as confidential, but, of course, the ceneral results will be made known, as a guide to both parents and students. The cost of a college course varies so widely that it is hard to strike a balance. Many young men are freely supplied with money and spend too much. Others are so easer for an education and have such limited resources that they are willing to live on next to nothing. The information on the subject that will come from Amherst in a short time cannot fail to be both interesting and instructive.

The vote in the House on Friday does not comel Mr. Cleveland to forego the privilege of writing that courageous and conclusive letter against free coinage, which a pressure of other engage ments has hitherto compelled him to defer. On the contrary, this is just the time to begin an ducational campaign with reference to the next session, since nearly every Democratic Representative has now shown bimself to be in urgent need of instruction and reformation.

This is a good time to call in for repairs several thousand arguments conclusively proving that the Reciprocity Act was doomed to ignominious

Delaware has long occupied the unique position of being the only State in the Union in which the whipping-post is maintained. If the lower house of the Indiana Legislature has its way, that State will deprive Delaware of this distinction, for it has possed a bill providing that wifecaters shall be publicly whipped, sixty lashes eing the minimum. Judges in this neighborhood occasionally declare that they favor the whipping-post for such offenders, but there is no genuine sentiment in favor of punishment of that kind. Indiana will take a step backward if this measure is made, a law.

It is sad to see an intelligent fellow-man who is unable to say what his postoffice address is

whether to tell his correspondents to direc their letters to the Lieutenant-Governor or the Governor, for he doesn't know which he is going to be in March. No wonder the lines of care on his face are growing so deep.

PERSONAL.

A large amount of real estate in Wisconsit, mostly about Green E.v. has stood for many year in the name of Algernor Sartoris, Nellie Grant's husand.

Dr. Byron D. Sunderland, the Presbyterial clergyman in Washington, has been mystified by the discovery of blood on his basement stairway, under circumstances that suggest the possibility of his house having been entered by burglars last Wednesday night, who were accidentally hurt and left without pursuing their scientific researches further.

A clay model of a statue, to be cast in branze, and representing General Grant standing with me hand in his trousers pocket, has been completed by Sculptor Gelert in Chicago. The finished bronze is to be erected in Galens, and will be unveiled on April 2 Grant's birthday. When Bradlaugh lectured on Cromwell in Cooper

Institute, New-York, years ago, he had occasion to de scribe the warrior statesman as drawing his word and throwing away the scabbard. Bradlaugh put his hand to his side and drew the imaginary sword. It was a perfect piece of acting. You could almost see the flashing blade. An old Army officer who attended the lecture exclaimed, "Great Caesar? That man has been in the cavalry?" Which was true, although several years had claused since Bradlaugh had secured his discharge after three years' service.

The delicate sensibilities of that cultured patriot from Kansas, Jeremiah Simpson, who hopes to be the leader of great reform movements in the next House of Representatives at Washington are so offended by the French used on the bills-of-fare in the hotels at the capital that he proposes to suppress it by legislative enactment.

J. Evarts Greene, Editor of "The Worcester Spy," just appointed postmaster, graduated at Yals in 1853, and has been in his time school-teacher, surveyor, engineer, lawyer and (since 1868) Editor of "The Worcester Spy. He was the first man in his town to enlist in 1861, and saw the inside of a rebel prison. He has been park commissioner and director of the Free Public Library of Worcester, is a member of the Antiquarian Society, and enjoys the respect and affectionate regard of all who know him. The Syndicate or Association of the French Pres

has started a charity fund for the support of the vice tims in France of the severe winter weather lately exed there. The subscription reacked the ame perienced frees. The subscription reacted the amount of \$80,000 during the first three days. Among the subscribers are the Baroness L. Nathaniel de Rothachild, for \$2,000; the Lazard Brothers, who have banking branch offices in San Francisco and New-York, for \$500, and Baron Hirsch, for \$10,000. Besides this, the Baron has given another \$10,000 to the Administration of Public Assistance in Paris.

The executor of William T. Kelley's estate filed his first account with the Register of Wills in Philadelphia few days ago. It shows that the testator's property, with accumulations since death, amounts to \$206,

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

After all it seems that Jerry Simpson, of Kansas doesn't deserve to be called "sockless." According to John S. Richardson, Editor of "The Wichita Beacon," Jerry was once speaking at a political meeting. Now Jerry's personal appearance is far from what the eppellation of "sockless statesman" would naturally suggest to one unacquainted with the man. He looks more like a prosperous banker than a rough, weather-beaten. mortgage-plastered old farmer. So that when he touched up the corpulent aristocrats the incongruity of this well-dressed man calling them "silk stockings," mortgage sharks," and the like seemed altogether preposterous. A horny-handed old farmer at this juncture called out, "'Pears to me, Jerry, that you uns wear silk stockin's, too." Quick as a wink Jerry pulled up his trousers. "My friend, them are all the stockings I ever wore. If you don't see them from where you are, come over and touch them." And Jerry showed a bare leg half way to his knee. He did have on a pair of socks, but they scarcely showed above the tops of his big shoes, so that they deceived everybody. Somebody in the audience shouted out: "By gosh! He ain't got any," and Jerry Simpson's fame had dawned. From that time on Jerry was called the "sockless statesman." This nickname spread all ord the VIIth District like a wild prairie fire, and Jerry was too smart a boy to deny the report.

THE MUGWUMP TARIFF GIRL. I talked of things of interest, The facts of every day— Of fashion, church, the newest song, The opera, the play.

With languid interest she heard— I marvelled much until She stopped me in my talk to ask, "Had I read the Tariff bill?" I said that Carmencita danced Like aspen on the wind; She asked me what the duty was On plush cloaks, safin-lined.

I spoke then of MacQueary's book, And was he orthodox! She said it was a shame to charge Such tax on woollen socks.

I praised the coloring she had made. the etchings she had draw She urged the tax on frames, and sighed Beneath her bosom's lawn.

I eyed the swaying chandellers. She caught my roving eye, And whispered, "Were the tariff low The glass combine would die." The floor of marble she explained, Sweetly, as was her wont,
Was taxed to aid a man who owned
A quarry in Vermont.

In leaving, something on the stoop
Impeded by descent;
She said it was an English rng,
Taxed cighty-live per cent,
—(J. D. Miller in Boston Transcript.

"Alaska is the coming gold-mining country." says son Francisco business man. "It is a magnificent untry, the only drawback being the intense cold and ong winters. Along the coast there is pretty good imber, and the interior abounds with fine for animals, specially the silver fox, the skins of which are more valuable than seal. The country is well watered, and he gravel of the streams is filled with gold. Of course all of this gravel does not pay to wash out, but there is plenty that does pay, and is easily gotten. The creat difficulty is that you have to go up into the ountry in canoes, and, the current of the streams tance, and the fact that you have to carry all you good with you, is probably the reason there are not more miners in the country. The season being so but short as the season is, I am convinced a man can make more at placer mining in Alaska than in any other country. The gravel is exceedingly rich in gold, and in spite of all the difficulties and expense it is the richest mining country in the world. The land all belongs to Uncle Sam, and any one can stake out a claim. You can judge how rich it is from the fact that there are two companies at work doing hydraulic nining, which is simply pan-washing on a large scale."

The steamship Orel, with 1,400 Russian soldlers on board, became ice-bound recently in the Black sea. Unless the weather moderates, fears are enter-tained for the safety of the men. The remarkable development of Africa is graphically

illustrated by the following table, which appeared in the "Mouvement Geographique":

Sq. kilometres. Sq. kilometres. 733,479 5,956,914 700,381 4,170,474 King of Belgium..... 9.480 Total......4.308.704 20.057,613 "One evening some years ago," says "The Boston

Transcript," "there walked into the office of a famous hotel in Boston a most singular apparition. like a man; at any rate, it wore clothes, but these clothes consisted of a singular gray frock, belted around the waist and having full skirts, of a loose, baggs pair of trousers, of coarse shoes, and of a rather wide rin med hat of curious architecture. There was also long, pointed heard, and there were hollow cheeks and keen eyes. Its general appearance was almost exactly that of the queer Dutch goblins who roll the ten-pin balls and produce the thunders on the mountain i "Rip Van Winkle." The figure seized the hotel register and quickly swung it around to write in it. The clerks both started back in mock alarm. "For heaven's sake, Bill." said one, aloud, to the other, "what is it!" "Biest if I know" said the other, "where did it blow The figure paid no attention to this confrom !" vuisingly funny dialogue, but turned the book around, indicating the signature; and the astonished clays read, "William Mahone, U. S. S., Washington, D. C. For once, it looked as if the complacent hotel clerk had his "come-uppance"; for the two young men outdid each other in obsequious attentions to the eccentric Sepator.

Sepator.

Had Seen Fido.—Mrs. De Flatte—Roy, did you see a sira) pug dog around here anywhere?

Smart Roy—Yes'm. I just saw one bein' chewed up by a big buildog, an' I saw another bein' tied to a tin can an' herosene peured all over 'im, an' I saw another being chopped up fer sausage, an'—Mrs. De Flatte (chitching at a railing for support)—Ooo! Horrors! I'd give \$5 to get my little Fido safely back

Ooo ! back going to be a short month from now. But that is Jones's embarrassing fate. He doesn't know a minute.—[Street & Smith's Good News.